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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

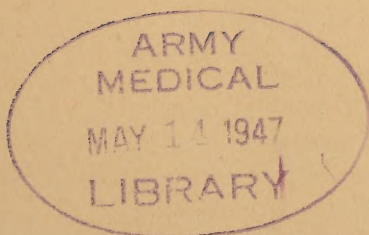
For Period

20 April - 26 April

1947

Number 17

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SECTION I

WELFARE

General

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan arrived in Tokyo 23 April 1947. Father Flanagan is best known for his work at Boys Town, Nebraska.

Father Flanagan's purpose while in Japan will be to reawaken the interest of the Japanese people and Government in children. His interest will be devoted to all children with no greater emphasis on delinquency than on other problems concerning children.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Allocation and distribution of LARA relief supplies are based on 4 groupings of areas, namely A,B,C, and D; the most urgent, (A), to areas of less need (D). The first allocation was made to Group "A" areas in December 1946, reference; Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, Weekly Bulletin #15 for period 6 April - 13 April, page 5.

The first allocation and distribution of LARA supplies to Group "B" areas began in March 1947 and will be completed in April 1947. The following chart shows the allocation and distribution to institutions in Group "B".

Prefecture	Institutions (infants)		Institutions (children)		Institutions (tubercular)		Institutions (special)		Total	
	No.	Residents	No.	Residents	No.	Residents	No.	Residents	Inst's	Resident
Shizuoka	3	90	6	230	1	130	23	2,100	33	2,550
Saitami	3	120	6	165	1	50	1	70	11	405
Miyagi	6	155	4	165	2	90	7	255	19	665
Mie	4	110	3	120	1	90	8	1,975	16	2,295
Ibaragi	1	60	4	70	1	100	5	1,700	11	1,930
Niigata	4	110	2	135			13	2,700	19	2,945
Okayama	2	150	5	480			8	2,920	15	3,550
Kagoshima	3	90	5	150	2	40	4	2,295	14	2,575
Chiba	3	90	6	200			14	1,965	23	2,255
Tochigi	1	60	2	60	2	150	8	2,560	13	2,830
Hokkaido	8	270	11	470	2	90	12	830	33	1,660
Fukuoka	7	300	14	690	3	70	7	280	31	1,340
Total	45	1,605	68	2,935	15	810	110	19,650	238	25,000

Recent Fire Disasters (Summary)

A series of serious fires during the past ten days was climaxed with a tragic conflagration at Iida on 20 April 47. The fires were in wide-spread areas as indicated below:

NAGANO PREFECTURE

Iida City: The fire started at 1215 on 20 April 47 and continued to rage until midnight. Two-thirds of the city was damaged with 3,984 homes destroyed and 17,814 persons homeless. Casualties were; 1 dead, 10 serious injuries and 170 minor injuries. Homeless are receiving temporary shelter in school houses and in homes of friends or relatives in adjacent areas. Estimated property damage ¥1,200,000,000. Prefectural Governor has established disaster relief headquarters with Prefectural Welfare Chief in charge of relief operations.

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AOMORI PREFECTURE

- Aomori: The fire started at 1510 on 18 April 47 and burned out at 1720 on same date. 500 homes destroyed with 2500 persons homeless.
- Damaioka: (fire on 16 April 47) 42 homes destroyed with 552 persons homeless.
- Towada: (fire on 15-16 April 47) 27 homes destroyed with 178 homeless (15 April) 68 homes destroyed with 346 persons homeless (16 April)

MIYAGI PREFECTURE

- Uguisuzawa: The fire started at 1200 on 18 April 47 and was put under control at 1610 the same date. 28 homes destroyed with 422 persons homeless. 30 other buildings also destroyed. Estimated property damage ¥9,320,000.
- Ryotu: The fire started at 1540 on 17 April 47 and burned out at 2030 the same date. 350 homes were destroyed with 1900 homeless.
- Yokohama: Fire during the afternoon of 17 April 47. 250 homes were destroyed with 1900 homeless.

FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE

- Kagamiishi: The fire was discovered at 1520 on 17 April 47 and brought under control at 1700 on the same date. 40 homes destroyed with 300 persons homeless.

AKITA PREFECTURE

- Wada: Fire broke out at 1230 on 18 April 47 and extinguished at 1430 on the same date. 94 homes destroyed with 600 persons homeless. Casualties: 1 dead

TOCHIGI PREFECTURE

- Arakawa: Fire of two hours duration on 17 April 47. 16 homes destroyed with approximately 100 homeless. 30 other buildings destroyed. Estimated damage to property ¥150,000. Casualties: 1 injury

All prefectures reported their ability to meet emergency relief needs and have expressed gratitude for guidance and assistance by Military Government Units.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Surveys

Representatives of PHW, SCAP conducted the following field surveys:

Hiroshima Prefecture

Livestock

A gradual increase is in progress due to the trend of people toward farm life. There is a shortage of concentrate feed.

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Animal Disease Control

Animal disease control measures are effective. The 1947 Tuberculin testing program was started on 1 April; rabies immunization will begin in May 1947; a Pullorum disease control program will be initiated in June 1947.

Meat Inspection

Inspection is maintained in all slaughter houses but inspection methods are faulty. Proper ante and post mortem procedure was demonstrated.

Dairy Inspection

The "Score Card" system of dairy farm and milk plant inspection is being utilized.

Summary

Prefecture officials are exercising insufficient supervision over field inspectors. Where defects were found to exist, responsible officials were advised to take corrective action. The Public Health Section of Hiroshima Military Government Team has recently inaugurated a satisfactory surveillance program over veterinary affairs.

Gifu Prefecture

Livestock

Considerable grazing land is being utilized along river bottoms in certain areas. Where grazing is not available, dairy cattle are underfed due to grain shortage.

Animal Disease Control

Animal disease control measures are effective. The 1947 Tuberculin test of dairy cattle and rabies immunization of dogs has been inaugurated.

Meat Inspection

Inspection is maintained in all slaughter houses, but procedures are faulty because insufficient areas in the carcass are examined. Proper inspection methods were demonstrated. Sanitation is satisfactory, except in the disposal of wastes. Many pits have inadequate walls and covers.

Dairy Inspection

The "Score Card System" is being utilized. Some dairy farms were scored too high. Sanitation is satisfactory except in the matter of manure disposal.

Summary

The first land on the island of Honshu actually being utilized for grazing purposes was observed. Approximately 300 cattle were scattered along a river bottom. The grass was plentiful and the animals appeared to be in good condition.

Where defects were found to exist, responsible officials were advised to take corrective action.

The Public Health Section of the Military Government Team is exercising excellent surveillance over the Prefecture veterinary service.

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Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the period 20 - 26 April 1947.

SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS

There were 13 dentists reestablished in practice during the month of March. Manufacturers' price of dental instruments produced during March amounted to ¥ 4,023,221.00, while that for dental materials amounted to ¥ 2,982,838.95.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Personnel

Miss Thompson and Miss Collins left for U.S.A. 21 April 1947.

The first annual meeting of the National Association (Midwives, Public Health Nurses and Clinical Nurses) is being held in Tokyo 27, 28, 29 April.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Distribution

Field trips to prefectures in central Honshu reveal that the distribution of medical supplies leaves much to be desired. Particular attention was given to the distribution of former Japanese military medical supplies and controlled medicines. There is a general laxity on the part of prefectural health officials in supervising this distribution.

In regard to the former military supplies, it was found that there are still large stocks of these in the Medical Distributing Companies' warehouses and in the warehouses of National Hospitals. The Welfare Ministry has issued instructions to prefectural authorities to dispose of these supplies to consumers. These instructions have either been disregarded or have not been carried out completely.

Plans for the distribution of controlled medicines seem satisfactory as formulated, but in operation prove very unsatisfactory. Too much authority is delegated by the responsible prefectural officials to other agencies, such as the Medicine Distributing Companies and Doctors' Associations. The Doctors' Associations should be advisory, not operating agencies, but in practice they become operating agencies. Due to the lack of proper supervision of prefecture government officials, the individual practitioner is deprived of his due share of these vital medical supplies. He is thus very often forced to seek relief by purchases on the black market. The situation may be summed up by saying that the distribution warehouses are too full, the individual practitioner's cabinet too empty.

It is not necessary to dwell on the importance to public health of the adequate distribution of medical supplies. It is desirable that Military Government Health Officers make every effort to discourage this hoarding of supplies in warehouses, and make constant checks to see that

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these supplies are distributed promptly and equitable, according to the needs of the individual practitioner. Only the authorized emergency reserve level of 5% is to be kept at the Medicine Distribution Company's warehouse.

Production

The following tabulation indicates releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine during week 20 - 26 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Aomori	8,000 lbs.		300 vials
Wakayama	1,980 "		
Saga	2,000 "	1,500 gal.	
Okayama	3,300 "		
Aichi	50,000 "		
Kagawa	5,000 "	1,000 "	
Iwate	10,000 "		
Ibaraki	11,880 "	5,200 "	1,000 vials
Gifu	10,180 "		
Miyagi	10,000 "		
Ehime	1,000 "		
Mie	6,000 "		
Nara	2,500 "		
Hokkaido			77,200 vials
Ujina (Quarantine Station)			500 "
Nagano	2,200 "	250 "	200 "
Kanagawa	50,000 "		
Gumma	3,000 "		
Saitama	3,700 "	7,000 "	
Toyama	20,000 "		
Total	200,740 lbs.	14,950 gal.	79,200 vials

Narcotics

An inspection trip through western Honshu revealed similar conditions as ascertained in northern Honshu, with the Japanese narcotic inspectors making superficial inspections of registrants resulting in little good being accomplished. Some physicians, pharmacists and hospitals still retain far more than the normal six to eight months supply; and some hospitals and local wholesalers stock far too little in the amounts and varieties of narcotics in general use. It was again stressed that excess stocks of narcotics should be transferred from practitioners and retailers to local wholesalers for normal distribution, and that practitioners and retailers may purchase necessary narcotics, by use of order forms, from the local wholesalers, who in turn may secure all necessary stocks from the Central Wholesalers.

The registration of farmers for the licensed cultivation of Marihuana (Taima) in the prefectures allocated Marihuana cultivation areas, is progressing in a satisfactory manner, with corrective action being taken relative to eliminating the cultivation of small patches for the farmer's own home consumption.

Special emphasis was given to the safeguarding of narcotic stocks, and especially to precautions against loss by fire of local wholesalers stocks.

Two narcotic officials in Yamanashi Prefecture who were charged with embezzlement of narcotics and malfeasance in office were sentenced in Provost Court on 24 April to 4½ years penal servitude plus a ¥20,000 fine and 3 years at hard labor plus a ¥10,000 fine. A former prefectural official, charged with participation in the above narcotic violation, was sentenced in Japanese court to 2½ years imprisonment at hard labor.

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SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhoid Fever

Triple typhoid vaccine is being manufactured and an immunization program is being developed in an effort to immunize as many people as possible throughout Japan. Originally it was planned that the entire population of Japan would be immunized against typhoid and the para-typhoid fevers this summer. The problems of supplying sufficient potent vaccine for this program have been great and it now appears there will not be sufficient vaccine to take care of the needs of the entire nation. The Welfare Ministry is preparing a plan for the proposed typhoid immunization program.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 24 April)

1946	-	21,975
1947	-	722

Typhus Fever in Tokyo

Reports through 24 April 1947 show a total of 62 suspect cases have occurred in the poor farm in Itabashi Ku. No cases were found on 20 and 23 April. The outbreak has been brought under control through the prompt action of responsible Military Government and Tokyo health officials. Complement-fixation tests performed on early cases demonstrated the presence of murine typhus.

Training Course for Laboratory Technicians.

The first in the series of 10 day courses being conducted in Tokyo designed to train Japanese laboratory technicians in the techniques of the Weil-Felix and complement fixation tests was completed on 23 April 1947. The second 10 day course is scheduled for 12 May 1947.

The technicians have received a thorough training and have now returned to their respective areas to be of service in the laboratory diagnosis of typhus fever.

Technicians representing the following prefectures were present.

Miyagi Prefecture		Mr. T. Sakurada
Tokyo	"	Dr. K. Kuratsuka
Niigata	"	Dr. T. Shinokawa
"	"	Mr. K. Toyama
Osaka	"	Dr. Y. Hachiwada
Kagawa	"	Dr. K. Yamaoka
Fukuoka	"	Dr. T. Kawamura
Kumamoto	"	Dr. T. Kaizuka
"	"	Dr. N. Ueno

Scrub-Typhus

The Ministry of Welfare submitted a plan of research dealing with scrub-typhus and its control. Work will begin on 1 May 1947 in cooperation with the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, and the 406th Medical General Laboratory.

Sanitation

1. Environmental Sanitation

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The following programs have been initiated in each prefecture:

- a. Clearing of rubble, debris and garbage.
- b. Cleaning and repairing sewers and drains
- c. Filling unused war emergency water reservoirs, bomb craters and low areas subject to collecting and holding water.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the large urban areas. Public works programs utilizing unemployed labor are largely designed for this purpose, and inestimable value is being derived therefrom. By proper coordination of these programs, effective results can be attained that would otherwise be lost.

2. Insect and Rodent Control

a. Mosquito Program.

Plans for 1947 program have been completed and are already underway in most of the southern prefectures. There are sufficient insecticides and insecticide equipment ready for immediate distribution to the prefectures. Training conferences have been scheduled for Military Government and Japanese Public Health Personnel for 6 - 10 May at Kyoto and 13 - 16 May at Sendai.

A limited amount of transportation has been proposed for assignment by the Welfare Ministry to insect and rodent control work in the prefectures from U.S. Army surplus vehicles recently transferred to the Japanese Government.

Port Quarantine

On Okinawa, arrangements are nearing completion to receive 281 lepers now in Japan, whose homes are in Okinawa and Amami-Oshima. These people will be brought together at the Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center and embarked for Okinawa about the fifteenth of May.

Weekly Report of Incoming Quarantinable Disease:
Week ending 19 April - Negative

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY

Personnel

Dr. Lee D. Janis has joined Public Health and Welfare Section as Chief, Health Insurance Branch, of the Social Security Division.

Health Insurance

Recent information obtained through prefectural surveys indicates there is a large decrease in the number of persons formerly employed by organizations carrying Health Insurance and the number now employed.

Additionally, Insurance offices in the prefectures do not have sufficient information as to the disposition of those formerly employed by industrial organizations and how they are now obtaining Health Insurance benefits.

Social Insurance

A social Insurance Medical Examination Fee Council, appointed by the Minister of Welfare, increased the charge per point rates by doctors and hospitals in rendering medical care to insured patients. The

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council was composed of representatives of the government, insured, employers, doctors, dentists, hospitals and persons engaged in sociological research. The rates are divided into three classes; (1) large cities, (2) smaller cities, and (3) communities and rural areas.

SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICES

The civilian hospital strength report for the week ending 7 March 1947 shows 3140 hospitals with a capacity of 217,992 beds of which 113,878 are occupied. Out-patients treated for this same period were 310,564.

SECTION IX

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Nutrition Survey in Japan - Feb. 1947

Activity of all members of Japanese families studied in nutrition surveys in terms of the percentages of adult male units for various degrees of activity for males and females of different ages based on the total number of persons examined. Adult male unit of 1.0 and 0.8 represents a moderately active degree of work for men and women respectively.

TOKYO CITY

MALES Number examined: 6663 Average Unit: 0.912

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	56	73	122	483	487	967	1743	1376	468	494	381	13
Percent of Total	0.84	1.10	1.83	7.25	7.31	14.51	26.16	20.65	7.02	7.41	5.72	0.20

FEMALES Number examined: 6653 Average Unit: 0.739

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	54	76	122	945	1221	3335	704	172	22	2	0	0
Percent of Total	0.81	1.14	1.83	14.21	18.35	50.13	10.58	2.59	0.33	0.03	0	0

TOTAL Number examined: 13316 Average Unit: 0.834

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	110	149	244	1428	1708	4302	2447	1548	490	496	381	13
Percent of Total	0.83	1.12	1.83	10.72	12.83	32.31	18.38	11.62	3.68	3.72	2.86	0.10

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Or. Table 1

EIGHT CITIES *

MALES	Number examined: 10501		Average Unit: 0.893										
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	198	186	224	775	750	1457	2719	2478	586	617	467	44	
Percent of Total	1.89	1.77	2.13	7.38	7.14	13.87	25.89	23.60	5.58	5.88	4.45	0.42	

FEMALES	Number examined: 11302		Average Unit: 0.752										
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	188	187	268	1834	2165	4348	1874	290	127	21	0	0	
Percent of Total	1.66	1.65	2.37	16.23	19.16	38.47	16.58	2.57	1.12	0.19	0	0	

TOTAL	Number examined: 21803		Average Unit: 0.820										
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	386	373	492	2609	2915	5805	4593	2768	713	638	467	44	
Percent of Total	1.77	1.71	2.26	11.97	13.37	26.62	21.07	12.69	3.27	2.93	2.14	0.20	

* Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama.

27 PREFECTURES *

MALES	Number examined: 23,442		Average Unit: 0.908										
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	419	435	550	1710	1738	2605	4626	7402	898	1217	1532	310	
Percent of Total	1.79	1.86	2.35	7.29	7.41	11.11	19.73	31.58	3.83	5.19	6.54	1.32	

FEMALES	Number examined: 24,764		Average Unit: 0.776										
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	385	369	544	3419	3919	9720	3924	1731	710	43	0	0	
Percent of Total	1.55	1.49	2.20	13.81	15.82	39.25	15.85	6.99	2.87	0.17	0	0	

TOTAL	Number examined: 48,206		Average Unit: 0.900										
Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Number of Persons	804	804	1094	5129	5657	12325	8550	9133	1608	1260	1532	310	
Percent of Total	1.67	1.67	2.27	10.64	11.73	25.57	17.74	18.94	3.34	2.61	3.18	0.64	

* Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi,

Or. Table 1

Bentley

COAL MINES *

MALES Number examined: 1719 Average Unit: 0.933

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	37	53	54	177	148	225	159	58	81	127	345	255
Percent of Total	2.15	3.08	3.14	10.30	8.61	13.09	9.25	3.37	4.71	7.39	20.07	14.84

FEMALES Number examined: 1719 Average Unit: 0.933

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	50	44	45	255	292	522	221	102	74	13	0	3
Percent of Total	3.09	2.71	2.78	15.73	18.01	32.20	13.63	6.29	4.57	0.80	0	0.19

TOTAL Number examined: 3340 Average Unit: 0.871

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	87	97	99	432	440	747	380	160	155	140	345	258
Percent of Total	2.61	2.90	2.96	12.93	13.17	22.37	11.38	4.79	4.64	4.19	10.33	7.73

* Hokkaido - Bibai Coal Mine
 Fukushima - Joban Coal Mine
 Fukuoka - Miike and Yamano Coal Mines

COPPER MINE *

MALES Number examined: 597 Average Unit: 0.952

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	7	12	16	73	62	91	76	30	3	15	199	13
Percent of Total	1.17	2.01	2.68	12.23	10.39	15.24	12.73	5.03	0.50	2.51	33.33	2.18

FEMALES Number examined: 660 Average Unit: 0.737

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	7	12	14	115	181	257	45	16	11	1	1	0
Percent of Total	1.06	1.82	2.12	17.42	27.43	38.94	6.82	2.42	1.67	0.15	0.15	0

TOTAL Number examined: 1257 Average Unit: 0.841

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Number of Persons	14	24	30	188	243	348	121	46	14	16	200	13
Percent of Total	1.11	1.91	2.39	14.96	19.33	27.69	9.63	3.66	1.11	1.27	15.91	1.03

* Akita - Kosaka Copper Mine

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SECTION X

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-18 22 Apr 47 - Plan for Allocation of Surplus U.S. Motor Vehicles
Released to the Welfare Ministry.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 19 April 1947 w/digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 19 April 1947.

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Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable
Diseases for the Week Ending 19 April 1947

The reportable communicable diseases which accounted for the most cases during the week ending 19 April 1947 were measles (8381), tuberculosis (7312), pneumonia (6751), whooping cough (5117), diphtheria (732), typhoid fever (192), malaria (179), and epidemic meningitis (147). Measles, tuberculosis, pneumonia and whooping cough accounted for approximately 95 percent of the total number of cases of reportable communicable diseases for the current week.

Approximately 90 percent of the deaths were due to the same diseases: measles (114), tuberculosis (640), pneumonia (483) and whooping cough (56). Most of the remaining deaths were due to diphtheria (51), typhoid fever (26), epidemic meningitis (54), and dysentery (23).

Diphtheria cases (732) decreased only slightly from 760 in the preceding week, but deaths (51) were nearly 45 percent lower than previously (90). The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 52.2 and 50.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.6 and 5.0.

Dysentery cases continued to show a slight increase from 94 to 97 in the current week. Deaths declined from 26 to 23. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.9 and 4.8 respectively. Current and cumulative death rates were 1.6 and 1.1 respectively.

There were 192 cases and 26 deaths reported for typhoid fever in the current week compared with 171 cases and 31 deaths in the previous week. Both the number of cases and number of deaths were between 75 and 80 percent lower than for the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.7 and 14.6 respectively. Current and cumulative death rates were both 1.9.

Paratyphoid fever cases (87) were the highest number reported for any one week of 1947. Deaths (4) remained the same as in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.2 and 3.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.2.

Smallpox cases (22) were somewhat higher than in the preceding week (18) but only one death was reported. Current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 1.0 respectively. Both current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Typhus fever cases (36) showed a 40 percent decrease from the preceding week (60). There were 4 deaths compared with 5 for the week ending 12 April 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were almost the same, 2.6 and 2.7. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.2.

There was a decrease in malaria cases from 188 to 179 in the current week. No deaths were reported. The current case rates of 12.8 was only slightly higher than the cumulative rate of 12.4. The cumulative death rate was 0.04.

Scarlet fever cases continued to increase. The number for the current week (69) was 50 percent higher than the number (46) reported in the preceding week. Only one death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.9 and 3.3. The current and cumulative death rates both remained at 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases declined for the first time since the middle of February. The number reported (147) was 22 percent less than in the preceding week (189). Deaths (54) increased approximately 45 percent over the preceding week (37). The current and cumulative case rates were 10.5 and 7.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.9 and 1.9.

There continued to be no cases of cholera, Japanese B. encephalitis and plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancroid were 697 and 12,774 respectively; for gonorrhea 3,649 and 56,250; for syphilis 2,763 and 38,018.

WEEK ENDING 19 April 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	52	4	1052	142	9	1	83	20
AOMORI	12	1	138	18	5	-	14	4
IVATE	11	1	148	17	1	-	26	1
MIYAGI	6	-	162	9	1	-	16	1
AKI TA	10	1	192	15	3	-	13	2
YAMAGATA	12	2	309	23	4	-	45	8
FUKUSHIMA	9	-	166	4	8	3	45	7
IBARAKI	14	2	214	25	3	1	45	13
TOCHIGI	21	-	228	21	1	-	35	10
GUNMA	9	1	137	33	2	-	27	5
SAITAMA	35	7	221	26	1	2	22	6
CHIBA	9	-	234	19	4	2	26	7
TOKYO	42	9	795	138	6	1	135	28
KANAGAWA	28	3	233	16	-	2	25	7
NIIGATA	13	-	206	21	4	1	50	7
TOYAMA	13	1	90	7	3	-	8	2
ISHIKAWA	14	-	192	6	1	-	7	1
FUKUI	2	-	90	5	-	-	10	4
YAMANASHI	5	-	44	1	-	-	6	-
NAGANO	18	-	255	21	2	-	15	2
GIFU	2	-	81	13	-	-	8	4
SHIZUOKA	16	1	226	27	-	-	24	3
AICHI	64	1	601	39	3	-	33	3
NAE	24	1	275	11	-	-	3	2
SHIGA	6	1	75	6	1	-	6	1
KYOTO	9	-	198	18	4	-	75	5
OSAKA	11	3	181	29	-	-	51	13
HYOGO	14	-	351	27	3	1	21	8
NARA	6	-	70	5	1	1	1	1
WAKAYAMA	4	-	86	4	2	-	4	2
TOTTORI	8	1	76	8	2	-	5	4
SHIMANE	5	-	153	12	1	2	7	3
OKAYAMA	6	-	162	15	1	-	4	1
HIROSHIMA	14	1	197	18	2	-	18	5
YAMAGUCHI	20	1	281	27	1	1	21	8
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	101	4	1	-	5	-
KAGAWA	12	-	88	8	2	1	21	5
EHIME	14	2	396	53	1	-	16	2
KOCHI	10	-	141	12	-	-	10	7
FUKUOKA	31	3	840	63	5	1	33	5
SAGA	51	1	397	39	-	-	12	2
NAGASAKI	15	-	259	28	2	-	14	6
KUMAMOTO	5	-	80	11	4	-	6	4
OITA	NR	NR	354	24	NR	NR	3	1
MIYAZAKI	16	1	259	19	1	1	13	3
KAGOSHIMA	29	2	282	41	2	2	7	4
TOTAL	732	51	11316	1128	97	23	1074	239
RATE								
Current	52.2	3.6	50.4	5.0	6.9	1.6	4.8	1.1
Previous	54.2	6.4			6.7	1.9		

Weekly Report - 19 April 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	3	157	34	1	-	25	4
AOMORI	-	-	37	12	1	-	3	-
IWATE	-	-	39	6	-	-	7	-
MIYAGI	7	-	97	8	5	-	23	3
AKITA	2	-	14	2	1	-	5	1
YAMAGATA	6	2	77	19	-	-	17	1
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	116	10	-	1	15	2
IBARAKI	1	1	104	12	1	-	35	3
TOCHIGI	4	2	67	12	2	1	11	2
GUMMA	1	1	45	9	2	-	17	1
SAITAMA	15	3	89	6	4	1	12	4
CHIBA	6	-	99	9	2	-	29	1
TOKYO	22	3	228	34	9	-	89	6
KANAGAWA	9	1	147	18	2	-	20	1
NIIGATA	3	-	76	19	1	-	23	1
TOYAMA	7	-	59	9	1	-	10	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1	14	1	-	-	6	-
FUKUI	3	-	34	3	1	-	6	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	21	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	3	-	69	9	2	-	25	3
GIFU	1	-	84	7	1	-	18	1
SHIZUOKA	9	-	135	10	1	-	36	-
AICHI	6	-	161	13	3	-	35	1
MIE	1	-	102	9	1	-	27	3
SHIGA	1	-	17	3	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	12	-	73	13	3	-	11	2
OSAKA	8	-	68	11	38	1	135	2
HYOGO	4	1	127	27	-	-	11	-
NARA	3	1	25	5	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	52	6	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	2	-	38	3	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	2	1	54	8	1	-	16	-
OKAYAMA	5	-	86	9	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	6	1	163	16	1	-	33	2
YAMAGUCHI	2	1	43	5	-	-	7	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	3	53	10	-	-	6	2
KAGAWA	1	-	46	12	-	-	14	-
EHIME	-	-	32	6	-	-	2	-
KOCHI	7	-	88	12	2	-	12	-
FUKUOKA	7	1	111	9	-	-	16	2
SAGA	2	-	25	-	-	-	6	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	16	-	-	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	26	2	-	-	4	-
OITA	NR	NR	10	-	NR	NR	2	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	37	5	1	-	12	1
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	9	4	-	-	1	-

TOTAL	192	26	3270	437	87	4	209	51
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RATE								
Current	13.7	1.9	14.6	1.9	6.2	0.3	3.6	0.2
Previous	12.2	2.2			3.6	0.3		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 19 April 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	22	3	1	-	32	5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	1
AKITA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	20	1	-	-	30	3
TOCHIGI	11	1	13	1	1	1	6	2
GUMMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	3
SAITAMA	1	-	3	1	-	-	16	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	16	5	25	3	150	16
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	22	1
NIIGATA	1	-	2	-	-	-	8	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	20	-
AICHI	-	-	7	-	4	-	115	2
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	9	2	-	-	33	-
HYOGO	2	-	20	3	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	14	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	1	-	2	-	-	-	19	4
EHIME	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	14	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
OITA	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	1	227	25	36	4	615	48

RATE								
Current	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.6	0.3	2.7	0.2
Previous	1.3	0.3			4.3	0.4		
Rates per 100,000 per annum								

Weekly Report - 19 April 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	15	-	156	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	13	-	181	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	109	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	49	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	8	-	102	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	11	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	5	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	-	87	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	16	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	14	-	331	3	-	-	-	-
SAGA	20	-	162	2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	7	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	NR	NR	114	3	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	10	-	29	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	32	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	179	0	2781	10	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	12.8	0.0	12.4	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	13.4	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 19 April 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B.		ENCEPHALITIS	
	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	6	1	111	5	10	1	168	43	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	8	1	10	1	45	7	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	7	2	4	-	40	12	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	5	-	19	-	6	-	49	7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	16	1	4	4	40	16	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	11	-	1	2	24	4	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	14	1	3	1	55	15	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	13	1	10	1	103	34	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	4	-	10	-	2	-	21	4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	14	-	6	1	44	14	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	11	-	3	2	36	12	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	11	-	153	2	42	23	386	118	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	5	-	38	-	5	1	32	8	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	5	-	7	1	27	5	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	7	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	1	2	-	23	4	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	6	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	19	1	2	1	28	4	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	6	-	-	-	13	3	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	16	-	5	2	50	9	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	23	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	16	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	10	-	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	7	-	66	2	4	-	25	4	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	19	-	4	1	52	7	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	19	-	5	1	31	8	-	-	-	-
KARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	8	-	18	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	7	-	5	3	26	7	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	8	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
OKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	1	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	8	-	-	-	16	7	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	1	-	3	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	1	2	6	39	26	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	10	-	1	1	11	3	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	5	-	-	-	-
OKITA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	5	1	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	69	1	737	20	147	54	1571	420	0	0	1	2
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Rate												
Current	4.9	0.1	3.3	0.1	10.5	3.9	7.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.004	0.01
Previous	3.3	0.1			13.5	2.6			0.0	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0

Weekly Report - 19 April 1947
Continued -

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		PNEUMONIA		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current		Current		Current		Current	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	512	12	225	3	792	30	634	9
AOMORI	41	1	18	-	86	-	78	2
IWATE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
MIYAGI	133	NR	158	NR	209	NR	NR	NR
AKITA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
YAMAGATA	35	2	37	-	133	12	196	13
FUKUSHIMA	248	1	112	2	280	20	158	7
IBARAKI	160	3	131	2	-	-	NR	NR
TOCHIGI	362	-	110	-	176	-	NR	-
GUMMA	717	4	194	2	268	12	288	8
SAITAMA	238	1	76	-	116	8	106	2
CHIBA	216	-	130	-	104	1	90	3
TOKYO	1175	14	545	4	623	38	622	23
KANAGAWA	680	-	250	-	379	-	429	-
NIIGATA	107	1	55	5	187	11	40	11
TOYAMA	103	-	88	-	198	5	414	15
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
FUKUI	3	NR	36	NR	66	NR	109	NR
YAMANASHI	34	-	20	-	47	1	10	2
NAGANO	84	-	94	1	208	6	295	9
GIFU	71	-	43	-	140	1	125	1
SHIZUOKA	349	9	570	9	227	22	251	21
AICHI	538	-	185	-	188	-	279	-
MIE	107	2	126	1	114	5	47	2
SHIGA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
KYOTO	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
OSAKA	413	5	58	2	231	7	440	53
HYOGO	119	3	128	-	113	13	187	11
NARA	5	-	6	-	1	1	-	-
WAKAYAMA	29	1	33	-	53	7	64	9
TOTTORI	12	-	22	-	44	5	114	11
SHIMANE	71	-	88	1	150	6	355	14
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
HIROSHIMA	56	-	255	-	235	5	491	27
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOKUSHIMA	80	-	168	-	105	-	-	-
KAGAWA	44	-	42	1	73	4	108	10
EHIME	230	3	291	3	327	22	429	39
KOCHI	19	-	88	1	106	16	118	12
FUKUOKA	686	19	318	8	282	59	490	124
SAGA	289	10	95	-	186	80	142	125
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
KUMAMOTO	32	-	24	-	31	-	62	1
OITA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
MIYAZAKI	136	3	173	6	91	12	93	6
KAGOSHIMA	247	20	125	5	182	74	48	70
TOTALS	8381	114	5117	56	6751	483	7312	640
RATE								
Current	597.7	8.1	364.9	4.0	481.5	34.4	521.5	45.6
Previous	556.0	4.9	335.1	2.1	505.2	30.7	466.9	29.7

Cumulative Totals Not Available.

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

100

Not Available

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Figure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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Not Available

tes per 100,000 population per annum

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 19 APRIL 1947

(C) Current Cases plus Delayed Reports
(T) Total Cases for Year to Date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	NR	401	NR	2262	NR	1040
AOMORI	8	97	29	565	19	325
IWATE	6	49	16	276	29	453
MIYAGI	3	103	64	771	35	581
AKITA	6	87	30	564	26	373
YAMAGATA	2	65	30	512	19	553
FUKUSHIMA	3	126	40	923	33	761
IBAPAKI	7	249	48	807	40	912
TOCHIGI	4	156	70	1049	92	832
GUMMA	3	92	30	533	43	670
SAITAMA	24	340	73	1069	62	843
CHIBA	22	306	83	1137	48	767
TOKYO	41	670	130	2083	112	1387
KANAGAWA	29	361	198	3000	129	1276
NIIGATA	21	142	116	834	100	667
TOYAMA	9	129	49	804	56	615
ISHIKAWA	8	210	90	1026	55	710
FUKUI	7	164	37	366	26	274
YAMANASHI	2	38	41	475	37	170
NAGANO	3	134	73	1173	51	790
GIFU	9	253	76	1021	30	489
SHIZUOKA	17	220	105	1052	104	1148
CHUO	82	1178	319	4384	177	2182
TOCHIGI	24	420	57	778	47	606
SHIGA	4	337	12	479	37	404
KYOTO	39	640	218	2337	115	1094
OSAKA	70	1571	304	5279	340	4444
HYOGO	44	571	174	2255	155	2279
NARA	11	141	17	214	11	165
WAKAYAMA	28	310	68	850	72	502
TOTTORI	7	125	48	1028	20	504
SHIMANE	7	78	41	553	45	497
OKAYAMA	22	443	111	1434	65	830
HIROSHIMA	34	336	203	2136	128	1038
YAMAGUCHI	13	93	70	874	48	622
TOKUSHIMA	NR	32	NR	281	NR	356
KAGAWA	20	210	55	669	12	414
EHIME	4	93	66	923	69	1066
KOCHI	11	122	16	472	31	433
FUKUOKA	NR	880	NR	3346	NR	1823
SAGA	8	119	102	1051	53	652
NAGASAKI	12	204	90	1735	39	577
KUMAMOTO	10	106	65	1062	56	609
OITA	NR	277	NR	775	NR	484
MIYAZAKI	-	35	43	442	17	339
KAGOSHIMA	12	61	142	586	80	290
TOTAL	697	12774	3649	56250	2763	38018
ATE						
Current	49.7	56.9	260.2	250.8	197.1	169.5
Previous	60.5		294.3		193.6	
ates per 100,000 per annum						